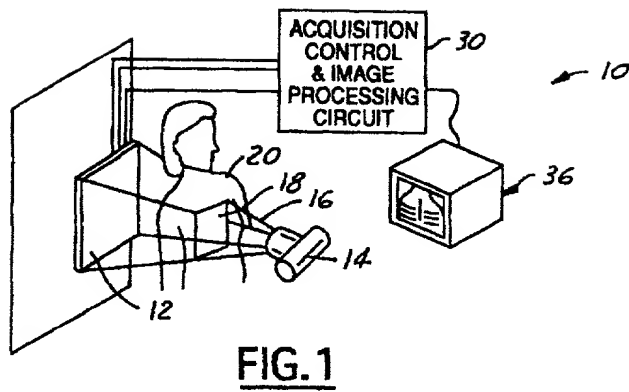


2020032013226860



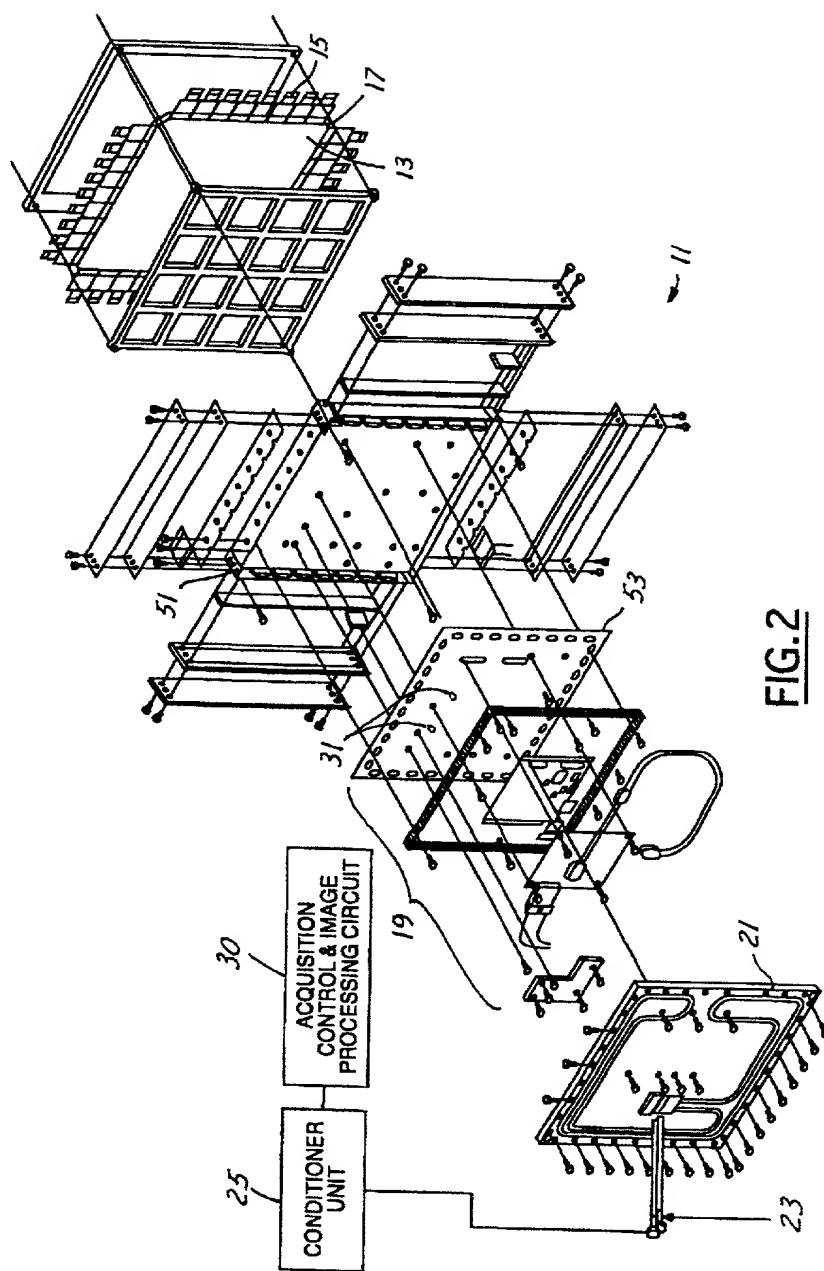


FIG. 2

20200208626960

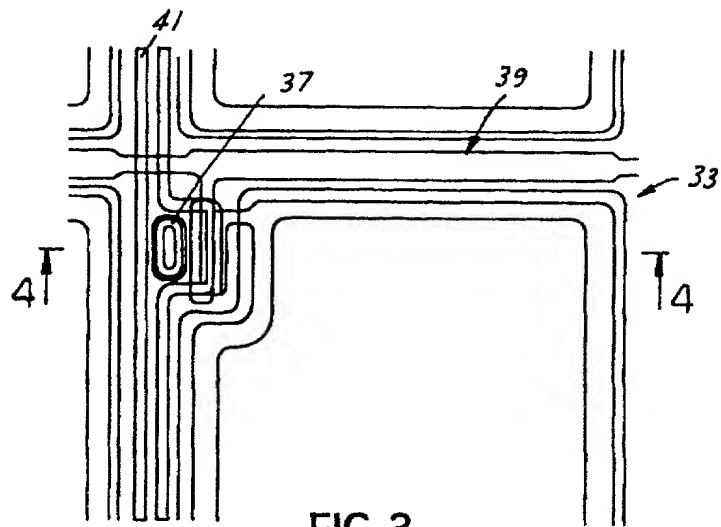


FIG. 3

Figure 1 displays 12 histograms showing the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for different values of n (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120). The x-axis represents the number of non-zero elements (x), and the y-axis represents the count. As n increases, the distribution becomes more concentrated around zero, indicating that the vector x is becoming sparser.

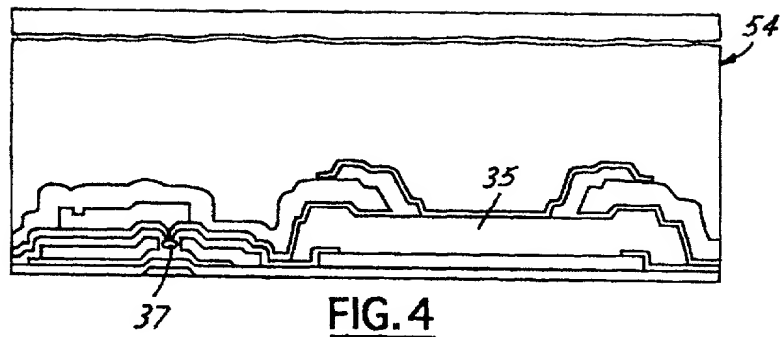


FIG. 4

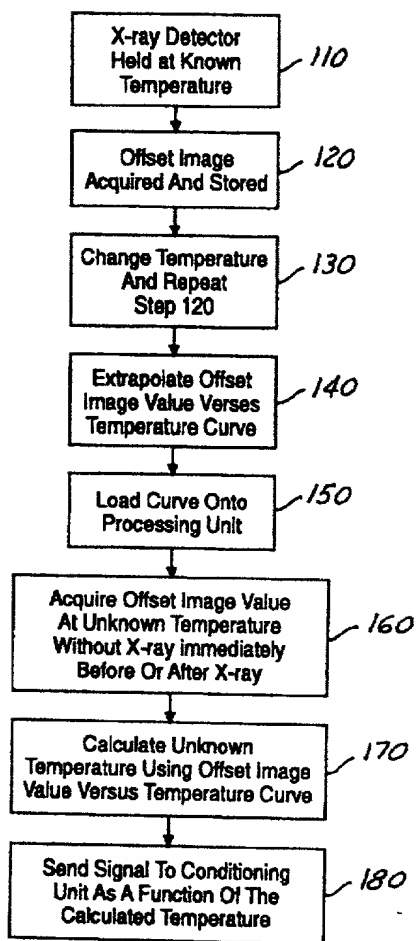


FIG. 5